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EXAMINER

FALASCO, LOUIS V

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

1794

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DELIVERY MODE

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

DETAILED ACTION

Papers Received

1. The Amendment and Remarks filed 07/06/09 are acknowledged.

Claims

2. The claims are 1 to 27.

Election/Restriction of Invention

3. The claims under consideration remain the substrate invention - claims 5-15 and 17-22 examined with independent claim 1 as linking claim only.

Restriction of Inventions

Applicant's election without traverse of Group II claims 5-15 and 17-22, in the reply filed on 12/19/08 is acknowledged. Claim 1 was examined as a linking claim.

Applicants argue in the Remarks filed 07/06/09 that claim 2 should have been included as an elected invention; however, this is a composition claim non-elected without traverse. Similarly, new composition claims 24-27 are directed to the nonelected composition, not a substrate, and have been withdrawn from consideration. Since applicant has received an action on the merits for the originally presented invention, this invention has been constructively elected by original presentation for prosecution on the merits. See 37 CFR 1.142(b) and MPEP § 821.03.

4. The claims under consideration remain 5-15 and 17-22 with linking claim 1.

Claim Rejections and Objections

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Statutory Basis

5. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Rejections

6. Claims 1 (linking), 5, 11-14 and 19-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over **Hashimoto et al** (US 6332338) and **Hayashi et al** (US 5900296) taken with **Maeda et al** (US 6297182 – newly applied).

Hashimoto et al is directed to chemically reinforced recording medium substrates that include a CaO, SiO₂, Al₂O₃ and Na₂O content within that claimed (**Hashimoto et al** at col. 4 Ins 20-25, 41-64; col. 5 Ins 6-32 and col. 9 Ins 47-54 teaching CaO within the claimed 2-25%; SiO₂ within the claimed 47-70%; Al₂O₃ within the claimed 1-10% and Na₂O within the claimed 1-10%). In **Hashimoto et al** the total percentage of SiO₂ and Al₂O₃ is within the claimed 57-80%, as **Hashimoto et al** teaches SiO₂ optimized to 35-65% and Al₂O₃ to 9.5-12% (**Hashimoto et al** col. 5 Ins 56-64, col. 6 Ins 55-58). **Hashimoto et al** also teaches balancing melt with glass transition temperature (*T_g*) by adjustments in TiO₂ and ZrO₂ and ZnO content with 0-10%, 0-12% and 0-10% respectively as instantly claimed (**Hashimoto et al** col. 2 In 1, col. 8 In 49, col. 9 Ins 7-10, Table 5 at col. 19 Ins 13-10); **Hashimoto et al** teaches further balancing *T_g* with *Young's Modulus* levels by replacing parts Na₂O with K₂O, bringing the glass composition within the claimed limits (**Hashimoto et al** col. 6 Ins 6-9 and 24-29).

Hashimoto et al does not teach the addition of BaO and ZrO₂ in the glass.

However the addition of BaO and ZrO₂ to glass is a convention well known in the glass substrate from **Hayashi et al**. BaO is a conventional additive controlling vitrification levels through regulating *T_g* levels with ZrO₂ added offset BaO content to maintain substrate durability and hardness levels as *T_g* is varied.

Hayashi et al teaches adding small addition of BaO and ZrO₂, in instantly claimed content, optimally offsetting the CaO content for a CaO to total SrO, ZnO and TiO₂ within what has been claimed (**Hayashi et al** col. 2 In 4 to col. 3 In 4-10 – particularly at col. 2 Ins 38-39, 46-47) with applicants' SrO, ZnO and TiO₂ content at zero to 15, at zero to 10 and at zero to 10 respectively. The claims have been amended to comprise no Li₂O. **Hayashi et al** shows a preference for low Li₂O (**Hayashi et al** col. 3 In 22 and 23) and **Maeda et al** shows an optimal *T_g* by having no having Li₂O (**Maeda et al** col. 4 Ins 33,34 with all examples of glass comprise no Li₂O noting examples 1, 2, 3 and 6 in Table 1 col. 5 and 6 with specific examples of glass comprised of no Li₂O, compensated with components for optimal strength and maintaining low *T_g* for improved manufacture). These specific consistent with **Hashimoto et al** or **Hayashi et al** content [CaO : total CaO+MgO+SrO+BaO] less than or = 0.5 and a total CaO+MgO+SrO+BaO+ZnO between 3-30%.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to adopt either of **Hayashi et al** addition of BaO and ZrO₂ with the **Maeda et al** absence of Li₂O in the **Hashimoto et al** glass for optimal *T_g* for improvements in working

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the glass while maintaining high substrate durability (**Hayashi et al** col. 5 Ins 56-64 and **Maeda et al** col. 1 Ins 6, 7 and improved T_g levels demonstrated in specific examples 1, 2, 3 and 6 of Table 1).

- As regards claims 5, 11 and 19 chemically reinforced substrates, see **Hashimoto et al** col. 8 Ins 33-35 and col. 12 Ins 15 to col. 13 In 5, demonstrating strengthened substrate in examples 1-24 and see **Hayashi et al** col. 4 In 56 to col. 5 In 7.
- As regards claims 12-14, 20 and 21 information or perpendicular magnetic recording system substrate, claim 21 includes a layer for recording and limits the claims to a information or perpendicular magnetic recording substrate – this glass for a substrate is taught in **Hashimoto et al** Abstract and **Hayashi et al** Abstract and **Maeda et al** col. 2 Ins 35-40.

7. Claims 6-10, 15 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Hashimoto et al** and **Hayashi et al** taken with **Maeda et al** as applied to claims 1,5, 11-14 and 19-21 above, and further in view of **Ikenishi et al** (US 2003/0109370).

Hashimoto et al points out the claimed temperature ranges as the *transition point* for re-heating the glass forming a substrate (**Hashimoto et al** col. 4 Ins 18-21, col. 10 Ins 2-4 and col. 13 Ins 6-9). **Hashimoto et al** and **Hayashi et al** taken with **Maeda et al** teach the glass substrate except the reinforced strength.

Ikenishi et al also directed to chemically reinforced recording medium substrates teaches heating the glass to reinforcing levels claimed, (**Ikenishi et al** ¶[0073]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to adopt **Ikenishi et**

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al in the **Hashimoto et al** and **Hayashi et al** taken with **Maeda et al** glass substrates to optimally enhancing substrate strength and endurance to magnetic recording media system requirements including optimal thermal expansion ranges required for stabilized tracking at elevated process temperatures (**Ikenishi et al ¶[0074]**).

- As regards claims 8, 9, 17, 18 and 22 bending strength ratio prior to chemical reinforcement and a temperature treatment, this would reasonably be expected to be the same as in as the same processing conditions have been demonstrated (**Ikenishi et al** cited above) with the same composition **Hashimoto et al** and **Hayashi et al** taken with **Maeda et al** previously cited for composition in above paragraph 7.
- As regards claims 15, 17 and 22 substrate, a product of heating, see **Hashimoto et al** col. 4 Ins 19-27 and adjustments for substrate thermal expansion by reheating and annealing, steps optimized to reduce thermal stress and **Hashimoto et al** at col. 10 Ins 1-4, col. 8 Ins 25-29 also **Ikenishi et al** is within same claimed levels see e.g., example 83 at **Ikenishi et al ¶[0142]**).

Answer to arguments

8. Applicant's arguments filed 07/06/2009 with respect to all claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new grounds of the rejection **Hashimoto et al** (US 6332338) and **Hayashi et al** (US 5900296) is now taken with **Maeda et al** (US 6297182 – newly applied) in response to applicants' amendment to independent claim

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Conclusion

9. The claims are 1 to 27. The claims under consideration remain those drawn to the elected substrate invention - claims 5-15 and 17-22, independent claim 1 has been considered as linking claim to elected invention.

10. No claim has been allowed in this action.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.

Applicant's arguments with respect to the claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground of rejection.

Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

INQUIRES

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Louis Falasco whose telephone number is (571)272-1507. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 10:30 - 7:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mark Ruthkosky can be reached at (571)272-1291. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571)273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/L. F./
Examiner, Art Unit 1794

/Kevin M Bernatz/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1794

October 8, 2009